

On the Mode of Actuation Responsible for Kinetic Effects of Magnetic Fields

17 November 2025

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Introduction

This author has written a number of papers on the topic of understanding ferromagnetism at the quantum-mechanical level. Precisely why it is that quantum gravity propels all objects and why quantum magnetism, although of equal granularity to quantum gravity, affects only magnetically responsive metals, remains a question the answer to which eludes researchers.

Abstract

As already hypothesized in previous papers (ibid. 25 August 2025,) electrons are always attempting to move at the speed of light. Photons are able to do this because their discrete magnetism is marginal and they, therefore, are not slowed by the magnetism in their ambient environment. Electrons can also move at light speed, but are slowed by their magnetic ambience due to the mutual effects of magnetism.

As written by this author in 25 October 2023 (ibid.,) the angular momentum of photons can be converted into spin-momentum. When light is reflected, its spin velocity increases briefly and its magnetism is consequently amplified. Its angular momentum is inverted by the Coulomb-repulsive force of the electrons in the reflective material. Spin momentum can, therefore, be converted into angular momentum just as angular momentum can be converted into spin.

The electrons in orbit around materials, including ferromagnetic materials, are already moving at 10% of the speed of light. Each electron is attempting to move in a straight line, but its direction of movement is being constantly and subtly changed by the attractive force of the proton(s) of the nucleus, resulting in an orbital path (just as satellites in orbit around the Earth are trying to move in a straight line but move in an orbital path because of gravity.)

When magnets of opposing polarity are brought within proximity to one another, quantum magnetism is emitted which interacts with the aligned electrons in the other magnet. *I propose that when this opposing quantum magnetism interacts with these electrons, surplus energy is contributed to the electrons which results in spin of increased velocity when the electrons are in the portion of their orbit nearest to the source of magnetism (provided an opposing pole.) Because angular velocity increases reflexively in response to the increased spin velocity, the average result is always that eccentricity increases on the side fostering the increased electron velocity. Because proximity between the electrons and the nucleus is greater on the opposite side and because opposites attract, the electrons, when they are at their perigee, pull the nucleus in that direction. The nucleus is attracted through the weak nuclear force to the electrons when they are at perigee and the side*

of the nucleus on which they have their perigee dictates the direction of movement caused by the magnetism. Magnetism, although it is tangible, is acting, therefore, as an actuator of the weak nuclear force and is not an entirely separate force.

As this energy accumulates in one particular spatial area within the electrons, those electrons regurgitate that energy in the direction from whence it came. Fundamentally, it is the act of expelling surplus energy in an asymmetrical fashion which causes the motion of the electrons, which are, profoundly, self-propelled.

Conclusion

Magnetic fields trigger orbital eccentricity which indirectly leads to electroweak propulsion stemming from artificial proximity between nucleus and electrons at perigee. Ordinarily, electron orbits are symmetrical. Strongly magnetized materials such as Rydberg atoms exhibit strongly elliptical orbits because the atom exists in isolation or as a part of a gas. If it were a solid collocated with other atoms, it would simply behave ferromagnetically and the orbit of the electron would not be so acutely elliptical. The behavior of the electron of a Rydberg atom is, therefore, an intimation of the true dynamics underpinning ferromagnetism, generally. Ferromagnetism is the result of an asymmetry of energy density within electrons resulting in a subsequent asymmetrical expulsion of that energy, leading ultimately to orbital eccentricity triggering electroweak propulsion.